COMMUNICATIONS.

[The NEW NATIONAL Ena does not hold itself re as will be gladly recei

Letter from North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 26, 1872. To the Editor of the New National Era : After a lapse of several months I resur my pen, trusting that a few lines from

RALEIGH. the capital of the Old North State, may not prove wholly uninteresting to your numerous readers, especially since there is so much matter of interest of which to write. First of all, we desire to devote a word or so to our beautiful little city. Situated near the centre of the State, perhaps a more favorable spot both for health and beauty could not have been found in the State. Its present popula tion is something over 7,000, of which 4,000 and over are colored. Taken as a whole, we venture the assertion that no city in the United States, of like size and population, can present more evidences of thrift, enterprise, and indomitable perseverance on the part of its citizens. Raleigh is destined to become a large business city. The amount of improvement which it has undergone since the sur render is astonishing. Our business streets are being adorned with the most perfect models of architectural skill, while magnif cent dwellings are going up all around. Notwithstanding the cry of "hard times," and a scarcity of money, the progressive spirit of the age moves on unimp eded. Old rickety frames, the relics of what were, are being torn down and superseded by massive structures of brick and iron. New streets are being opened, and others extended; and the forsturdy oaks surrounding our city are bowing in meek submission to the demands of advancing civilization. Immigration has turned this way, and Raleigh is rapidly filling up with people from every quarter of the globe. Whether this last will be anything to the interest of the colored people, we are not prepared to say. Some think so, some otherwise: but whatever may be the consequences we had better prepare to meet them, for it is drous rate. Good judges tell us that if the influx continues as at present, in ten years the population of the city blind under charge of Miss Eunice Brodie cannot be less than 20,000. Respecting the improvements going on here, we are glad to say that the colored people are entitled to a their first lessons in writing. We opened commendable proportion of credit. The their reader on several pages, and they reader on several pages, and t care comfortable homes, betoken the early dawn of a more happy and prosperous future betoken the early mania is intense. In whatever portion of the city you go, the workman may neat little cottage, soon to become the pro-perty—the home—the "vine and fig tree" of worthy and industrious colored family. Many of these houses display a taste well erving the emulation of any people. This knowledge of civilization, is apparent to all, is a source of much encouragement to all true friends of the race. Such practical demonstrations are fast dissipating the long cher-ished argument of the enemies of liberty, that negro is not a fit subject for the enjoyfreedom." Ere long they must be ned of such an absurdity, and some other potent in serving their ends substituted. Time will fully and forcibly develop the real character of the negro, insomuch that all will I am proud to say that North Carolina was be constrained to acknowledge, that in common with the human family, he bears the impress and image of his Almighty Creator. But we should remember that the mere acmake us such a people as we can and should were carried through the bed and dining be. That to occupy a respectable position profession, trade, and calling having a ten-dency to elevate and ennoble us as a race.

notice of a principle so essential to the build-COLORED CHURCHES IN RALEIGH.

That we must produce and sustain colored

papers, and doctors, and lawyers, and histo-

There are five colored churches in Ra leigh-the first and second Baptists, the Episcopal, Christian, and the A. M. E., -all having very good places of worship and fine . In point of numbers and renent, the last named is largely in the preince. It is under the pastoral care of Rev. Jos. Nicholas, with a membership of six or seven hundred. Of the others we have no

SHAW COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. energies of its principal, Rev. H. M. Tupper, this institute, we hope and believe, has been permanently established. It is situated in the southern portion of the city, just east of one, embracing several acres of valuable land. It was formerly the property and private residence of Hon. D. M. Barringer. It has a tious building upon it, constructed after the style of the old Southern aristocracy, with a large number of out houses, and sits tack in a lovely yard, shaded by gigantic oaks. We learn that the school is in a flourishing condition, and promises of much subexantial good to those for whose benefit it was intanced. It has been in operation for two years in der the suspices of the American Baptist H. 'me Mission Society. It was named Elijah Shaw, Esq., of Walser, husett , who donated several thousand dell'ara to assis. In the purchase of the pro-perty. The Pri. cipal informs me that the lents now in attendance from all parts of the State ex ceeds 150. Of this number 45 are in the Th. sological Department, 30 in the Normal, and 7. in the Primary. We attended an exhibition gi ven by the students act long since, and in unit on with the vast tt, were highly ad songo, were performed 1.7 s manner The exas edifying as they were amusing. The ex-ercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. Tupper, plished and compet ant as-Misses M. A. Lathrop, and M. Sage. The trustees are engaged in erec. ting out the South, and each can be made a cen-a handsome four story brick building 70x 41 tre of light and information from whence the

NEWNATIONATE

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WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1872.

be completed by October next, and will accommodate 150 students with board, rooms, &c. The value of the property belonging to the institution, with the improvements made, cannot fall short of thirty or forty thousand

THE NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND COLORED

The Colored Department of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind was organized in the latter part of '68, under the administration of Gov. Holden. It was one of the first results of Republican rule in this State, and one which will enshrine and make perpetual the name of that great and good man-W. W. Holden-who took such a profound interest in its establishment. The first regular session commenced January 1, 1869, and lasted until June 30, during which period 27 pupils were entered; twenty-one deaf mutes, and six blind. Every session after added to the number, which is now 48. We took advantage of a few spare moments to visit the school on yesterday, were cor dially received by the matron, Mrs. Mariah Harrison, and conducted through the various departments by the Supervisor, Mr. O. Hunter. Jr. We first entered the recitation room under his charge, where a partial examination in writing, spelling, reading, and grammar was had for our benefit. In these studies the children exhibited a proficiency which dazzled our comprehension. Their penmanship is faultless; their expressions correct and grammatical; indeed they seem to understand fully all they learn. Many of them write such better hand than your correspondent. We next visited the room under charge of Mr. Hanes, a graduate of the white department, and as in the other room, we gazed with amazed admiration upon the wonderful progress which these children have made. As if by electricity, the signs, jerks, twists and gestures of the teachers were inscribed in beautifully expressed sentences upon the black-board. In connection with the studies we have mentioned, the pupils in this room have made considerable advancement arithmetic. In this they are as ready and accurate as in the others. We also witnessed a very interesting exercise in gymnastic, in which they are regularly and thoroughly instructed. We next visited the room of the with a precision unattain of our more fortunate children who have bee in school ever since '65. The males ar learning useful trades by which they can make a handsome support at the expiration of their course, while the females are being instructed in needle work and the differen duties pertaining to domestic life.

The patient labor necessary to infuse int

institution totally ignorant of a single letter in the alphabet; and the deaf mutes no knowing a single word in the English language. Now they are intelligent, and many of them in demeanor are really polished Heaven grant that this work of benevolence and charity may continue until this whole land shall be lighted with its divine effects. education and care of this unfortunate class of our people. I am still prouder of the man-ner in which she is performing her duty in ition of lands and houses cannot of itself this direction. From the school room we rooms to the kitchen, and from thence to the ng the other nations of the world, we store room. Here we found an ample inlay st make corresponding advances in literaof coffee, sugar, bacon, hams, lard, butter, be done. The good men of the party are everything in the way of edibles that could be wished. The neatness and order everywhere displayed is sufficient testimony of the faith fulness of those to whose immediate care the rians. That we must be represented in the diversity of industries of the land. We are management of the institution is entrusted. We noticed particularly for dirt about the of the opinion that this grand idea is not corners and cracks: for cobwebs and such. urged upon the masses of our people as frequently as it should be, and herein do we but saw none. The white and colored departments of the institution are under the charge our leaders with gross dereliction of control of a board of trustees appointed an important duty, when they take so little the last Legislature, and whatever may be said of the legality or the illegality of their appointment, or of their undoubted Democratic proclivities, it cannot be said that they do not exercise perfect impartiality in their administration between the white and colored pupils. A sufficient number of servants are employed at both departments; and in every other way, like provisions are made for the care of both classes. This is greatly to the credit of these gentlemen, and we give it as one of the cheering signs of the times. The whites of the community and State, of both parties, visit the institution frequently, and seem much pleased at its success. This imperfect sketch of the institution was hurriedly prepared under very unfavorable circumstances, and by no means does it justice. We hope you, Mr. Editor, and any of your readers who may ever come to Raleigh, will not fai to visit this excellent school. It will richly

the minds of these children the light and

reward you for any exertion or inconvenience which it may cause. THE NATIONAL FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND

In a former letter we took occas refer to the increasing success with which this company is meeting, and the beneficia which it is having over the working classes, wherever its branches have been opened. Long since it was predicted that the Bank would prove a failure. That it was simply a trap set to catch the credulous and uspecting. But the highly satisfactory manner in which it continues to deal with its patrons has had the effect of contradicting all such mischievous reports, and placing the Bank before the people in the attitude of what it really is a benevolent enterprise The fears which many entertained of it safety are dispersing, and the idea of a "negro Bank," as some call it, is no longer a novelty, but an unquestioned reality. None can doubt the magnitude of the work which has been accomplished through this agency; it is everywhere visible; lands, houses, cattle, the general prosperity among its deposi-tors; all tell us what has been done. And yet the Bank is just entering upon its career of usefulness compared with what remains to be done. Its branches are scattered through-

feet, which, when finished, will compete with | ignorant and unlearned may avail themselves ign and execution. The first section will This is greatly needed, and produces happy results, when rightly administered. If the finances of the Bank continue to be prudently managed, we see no reason why it should not become one of the most powerful corporations in the country. The Branch in this city, after four years' struggling against opposition, misrepresentations, and false reports industriously circulated by its enemies to impair its usefulness, is approaching a condition in every way gratifying. It is daily growing in popular favor and confidence. We take no little pleasure in according to many of our staunchest conservative citizens the credit of having assisted greatly in building up this Branch. Indeed to tell the whole they have shown more concern, and have entered more actively and heartily into the work of bringing in deposits than our Republican friends, with a few honorable exceptions. One gentleman, we are informed, went so far as to raise the pay of his employés on condition that they would deposit some of their earnings each month. In this way he induced quite a number, both white and colored, to deposit in our Bank. We append a statement of the business of this Branch for the week ending April 20, 1872: Potal deposits for the week \$11,894 55

> Gain for the week...... \$9,990 83 THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK. The political horizon, hitherto so omin-

ous and threatening to the prospects of the Republican party in this State, is clearing way, disclosing many propitious tokens of brilliant achievement in the coming State and National contests. The party, certainly, vas never in better condition, never better prepared to meet the enemy in open combat. success of the Democrats in the last eneral election, together with the ceaseless orrent of abuse, ostracism, proscription, landers, to which the Republicans were subected, had well-nigh driven the party to the valls. It is to the stern manliness and patiotism of Hon. Tod R. Caldwell, our present lovernor and nominee, in resisting the last Legislature in their heedless onslought upon the constitution, that we are indebted for the cheerful omens of our approaching success. He is worthy of every honor which the people can bestow upon him. We have always had an abiding faith in the honesty and Republicanism of a large majority of the people of North Carolina. We believe she s more soundly Republican to-day than any other Southern State. All that is necessary is that the party select good, competent men, men of irreproachable integrity, to administer government. Many attributed the success of the Democrats in the August election of 1870 wholly to the widespread terror of the Ku-Klux. But we believed then, and beieve still, that our defeat was in a great neasure due to the unblushing corruption in many of our leaders. We believe that it was an uprising of an outraged and plundered eople to wrest themselves from the hands of those who had brought disgrace and ruin ipon them. The result of that election has ad a salutary effect upon both parties. Both parties have learned that the masses are not to be trifled with, even by men in high places. That frauds of the grossest nature were perpetrated upon the people of the State at this day of light and information no one will attempt to deny. The Republian party, it matters not who participated in the spoils, are responsible for these frauds. This being so, we think Republicans are greatly in their own light if they do not unearth, expose, and openly denounce every species of dishonesty, whether committed by Democrats or by members of their own party. We can see no good to accrue from an attempt at concealment or a palliation of crimes which the people too well and sadly know to have existed. This we believe will coming to the front, and will purge it of every aint which may have been brought upon it. This will be more likely to secure success

Jovernment, and success is ours. THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION The State Convention of the Republican party met here on the 17th instant to nominate candidates for the various State officers to be elected next August, and to devise a plan for a more perfect organization of the party. It was one of the largest, most intelligent and enthusiastic bodies that ever ssembled in this State. No less than one thousand delegates were in attendance, mong them some of the best talent in th State. The proceedings were entirely har-monious, and sounded the keynote of approaching victory. An admirable ticket was put forth, and one which will carry a myriad f strength. They are all men of the purest character, against whom not a word can said. The good spirit which characterized the convention, the unanimity of action and purpose, have struck terror into the ranks of the opposition, as their chief hoped was in a split in the convention. Many of them have been forced to admit that the convention was one of the finest that ever met in the State. The Democrats hold their conven tion at Greensboro on May 1st, after which the canvass will set in. The present state of the public mind indicates that it will be one of the warmest ever known in the State Every inch of ground will be hotly contested. and every available means brought into requisition by both parties to carry the State We will keep your readers posted as to the progress of the campaign.

than any one cause. There are hundreds of

good men who have been deterred from con-

ecting themselves with the party simply

on this account. Let the work of reform b

inaugurated and vigorously prosecuted in

every department of our State and Federal

Yours, &c., Colored Men of the Southern Belt.

"HURBICANE," JEFF DAVIS' PLANTATION, MISS., April 20, 1872.

To the Editor of the New National Era : A visit to the South and a sojourn amon the colored cotton planters will furnish fo for thought, and enable those of intelligent though biased minds, to review with satisfac ion and I doubt not instruction, the sentiments of the American people respecting ndustry, intelligence, capacity for self-suste nance, and participation in the politics of the State and General Government. It is a wellknown fact that, for the past half century their possession of all of the above traits and capabilities has been a question for

any college building in the State, both in of the counsel of good and judicious men. throphic and liberal minded; and the oppordesign and execution. The first section will This is greatly needed, and produces happy to demonstrate their ability in these respects tion; also, resolutions commendatory of Gen. been deemed utterly impracticable.

The necessities of the Government, however, growing out of the rebellion compelled test, in a partial way, of the true genius and moral worth of the millions now enjoying freedom.

Although in many portions of the South they are living under intimidating and coercing influences, varied with threats of expulsion from houses and lands, brutal whippings, and murders, disgraceful to civilized connities, history points to no race with such meagre opportunities who have surpassed

On either side of the Mississippi, from th upper section of the cotton region down-ward, the industry of the colored man pre-sents itself. The thousands of bales of cotton which freight the magnificent steamers both on their upward and downward trips are the products of negro industry and labor On this commodity depend the different companies and lines of boats for support.

Were the freedmen the dependent class heretofore represented-if entrusted with freedom and the responsibility of directing their energies-the proud steamers that nov plow the waters of the South would, with hardly an exception, be unemployed, evincing very clearly that upon the self-directing and untiring industry of this once oppressed people, the marine and mercantile firms o the South, as heretofore, depend for their sustenance. The dilapidated plantation houses, rendered so by the shiftlessness of former white occupants and owners, are only kept from tumbling down by the economy and perseverance of the blacks. Rid the South of the negro element of strength and prosperity, and the philanthropist of the North would be called upon to relieve from destitution the once rebel lords-planters and their dependent posterity. The panaceo for the white man's hunger to-day, is his knowledge that, settled over the broad area of cotton lands are the industrious sons of Ham, beautifying the fields with their hus bandry.

The hope of the South has been to perpetuate to the most distant day the negro's gnorance, and by the rent of land, sale of rations, and the manipulation of returns from crops, to keep the laborers generally poor and

ubservient. The destruction caused by the war through out the cotton States was so complete that double the energy is now required by colored planters that there was when under the yoke, when supplies and implements were, after years of husbandry by the owners, on hand for use. The deficiency in mules horses, wagons, and other implements has to be supplied anew, while every conceivable means is employed to extort the last penny from the honest laborer. Such will inevitably be the result until education can be more thoroughly disseminated. But to make a fair test and to understand fully the competency of the new freeman-what he adds to the mercantile and material wealth of the country, and also to demonstrate clearly the glar ing and false representations against the race, the devastation caused in the South necessary to the destruction of slavery, in mplements and material for agricultural purposes, has to be taken into account, and should be placed to the credit of the freed man, having as they do to replace the supply for present and future use and success. To fully surmount the difficulties and avert the evil surroundings of the colored men by their enemies a thorough system of education is desirable, and one which to be furnished in a tangible and substantial form must be from men and women of their own race who have some affinity of feeling and desire for their structors now perambulating the South in quest of cash at the expense of those they assume to instruct. Could honesty of purpose be made the incentive in the aim to in struct them, the educational system would act as a safeguard, and check the general swindling in all positions and situations where the freedmen come in contact with

Indefatigable in their determination to suc ceed, and with a clear knowledge of constant advantages being taken of their ignorance yet at the hands of this people, and them done, agriculture is advancing, Republicanism rendered more secure, and the wealth and revenue of the country increasing. Agriculture being the basis, and the negro the laborer, for the success of our institution we give him the credit.

A review of the cotton trade of the United States from free colored labor, the effect of this one commodity upon the money market, affecting all branches of trade and industry in a great or less degree, is well worth con sideration by those who have been unceasing in their expostulation and clamor against the true status of this class of the American

What is true of the cotton States and thei opulation is equally true and applicable to the sugar, tobacco, and rice growing sections. Here also, they (the freedmen) are forcing their way through the stereotyped prejudices of the past century, uneducated, yet contributing means and luxuries to the world at large. The avidity with which the colored people South acquire all the facilities which lead nations to prominence will shortly set at rest all questions respecting manhood and rights before the law. Civil rights will com as a necessary consequence, and politician will vie with each other for negro favor is their advocacy, and, perchance, like Curlee Democrat, of the Mississippi Legislature claim that " we are all of one color."

Yours for Grant, I. D. SHADD.

Letter from New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., April 25, 1872. To the Editor of the New National Era:

MR. EDITOR: The New Jersey State Convention of new citizen voters assembled at the Temperance Hall, in Trenton, on the 9th of April. Mr. Nathaniel Durham, of Borden town, was made permanent President, and Rev. J. D. Bogwell as Secretary. Usual committees were appointed. There were some seventy odd delegates present; sixteen ounties represented. Rev. Wm. E. Walker, Chairman Committee on Resolutions, reported in behalf of committee, resolu dorsing the administration of Gen. Grant,

solution among many of the most philan- also Gen. Grant as our first choice for the by putting into excution such elements of Grant for his patriotism and impartiality in manhood, uncontrolled by the white race, has the administration of the laws and his recognition of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amenment in its application to the new enfran chised voters; also, thanks to Hon. Charles Sumner for his devotion to the interests of the colored race; also, denouncing the course of Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Tipton, Schurz, and other renegade Republicans; and con

> irelings of the ring and party leaders of this state, fillibustered and caused an adjournnent sine die the same day of the session pefore they could be acted upon. This was effected by the action of some of the so-called Republican press of the State, which did all it could to prevent an expression of our views, for they well knew that there was general dissatisfaction among the colored men of the State, excepting some few who were mere toadies and tools for the party managers. If there is one thing more despicable in human nature than another it is to see a man sell the rights and interests of his race or fellow for his own personal interest. But let others do as they may, I shall continue to fight it out on this line, viz: not to allow any man or class to claim for themselves what they deny to another class, and to demand all that the law entitles us as to emolu ments and office.

> > Yours for the right, WM. E. WALKER

[From Washington Letter to Cincinnati Commercial.] A Louisiana Statesman. A Lively Sketch of Speaker Carter.

I saw the profile of a face that seemed to be without cultivation or refinement; it was, indeed, rather coarse. I did not care to meet him; but after a few moments Carter came over, and we were introduced. As soon as I obtained a full view of his face I could see obtained a full view of his face I could see that he was something more than an ordinary man, and I became interested in him. He is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, light complexion, handsome brown hair which is rather long, an auburn mustache, the ends falling down over the corners of a rather sensual mouth. His forehead is rather low, but full above the eyes. His head is large and his body medium—shoulders slightly bent. His eyes and the expression of his face are mild, but there is something in his face that is wicked, or at least something that tells people he is not to be trifled with. He does not dress quite as well as an ex-speaker of people he is not to be trifled with. He does not dress quite as well as an ex-speaker of the Louisiana Legislature should dress, especially one who has so lately kicked up such an awful row. He had on a dark military coat and cape, a flaming green neck-tie, and a shirt that was a trifle soiled. He had a brown slouch hat in one hand and a massive gold cane in the other, and he "wrestled" a big chew in his mouth. He said his age was nearly 40 in the other, and he "wrestled" a big chew in his mouth. He said his age was nearly 40 years. I asked him what his occupation was. "I am a lawyer now." "What were you before?" "Legislator." "Before that?" "Colonel in the Confederate army." "Anything else?" "Yes, preacher—Methodist preacher." "The devil! Is that all?" "No." he answered "Il scale all?" preacher." "The devil! Is that all?" "No," he answered, "I used to be a teacher. The fact is, I was raised very nicely, but the devil got the advantage some way. Some people call me a scalawag, but not to my face, mind you; but I am not a scalawag. I am a native of Virginia; and I own a plantation in that State now. I was educated in the South at the University. own a plantation in that State now. I was educated in the South, at the University of Alabama. I received my degree there."

"What degree?" "Why, doctor of divinity."
"Then you are a D. D., are you?" "Well, I was; I don't know whether I deserved it or not." "After you graduated, where did you go?" "Oh, I was a professor in the Mississippi University, in the University of Peters. burg, Virginia, and others. When the war broke out I was president of the University of Texas." "Did you ever preach?" "Oh, yes, I was a very good preacher, once." "Why didn't you remain in that profession and continue to be a truly good man, like and continue to be a truly good man, like Deacon Smith, of Ohio?" "Well," he anbeacon Smith, of Onlo?" "Weil," he an-swered, rather sorrowfully, "I withdrew to fight a duel, and never returned. Yes," he continued, noticing my surprise, "I left the Methodist Church to challenge a man—Judge Gray, of Texas." "What for?" "He called me a scalawag. I was making reconstruc-tion speeches, and while I went into the Contion speeches, and while I went into the Confederacy with all the ardor of a young lover and all the patriotism which I possessed, and although I never loved a cause so well in all my checkered existence, yet when we were whipped and beaten, I for one was ready to submit. We made as gallant a fight as was all when any does the best be ever made, and when one does the best he can, and is fairly whipped, it is no disgrace I went in for reconstruction. That was the only challenge I ever gave, but I don't allow anybody to insult me. I am a very peaceable man, but it is generally understood in New Orleans that I allow no man to insult "Did you ever accept a challenge?" "Oh

yes," he answered, very deliberately; "you ought to know that. Don't you remember the duel between Badger and myself? I the duel between Badger and myself? I never refuse a challenge. I will fight any man who has on a clean shirt, without inquiring whether he is a gentleman. He must hove gentlemen for seconds, however." "Do you believe in dueling?" "Yes, on purely economic grounds. In New Orleans it saves time and trouble. The chances of being killed are very few, and if people know you are ready to fight they are careful not to misse you. A rean in my position in New Orleans. e you. A man in my position in New Or-ans who would refuse to fight a duel would be driven out of town in a month. So I accept all the challenges that come." "Did you ever kill your man?" "No, thank God I never did. I have fought a great many duels, but I never fought a fatal one." I thought this was strange, for Senator Kel-logg, a day or two before had told me that logg, a day or two before had told me that Carter was the best shot in the country, either with rifle or pistol. So I asked him how it was that he never killed anybody, how many challenges he had received and if he was a good shot. "Yes," he answered, "I am a very good shot; I can ring the bell at the word at sixty paces, with a rifle nearly every time. I have had, during the past twelve mouths, fifteen challenges. Some were arranged on the ground, and, in some, shots were exchanged. In nine cases out of ten, when a man is on the field for the first time, he will not shoot within ten feet of his opponent. If his opponent is an experienced time, he will not shoot within ten feet of his opponent. If his opponent is an experienced shot, of course he would have great odds, but nobody but a ruffian would take advantage of such a thing. A person in the field for the first time invariably shoots too soon. Then an experienced duelist has him at his mercy. But you will get a very bud impression of me, I fear," he continued. "Pm not a bad man, and I'm not a duelist, and it is a bad business, and all that; but I accept a challenge in order to maintain my peace of mind."

—In view of the numberless application or Virginia militia colonelcies, the Richmon —In view of the modeleies, the Richmond Enquirer satirically suggests that if the general assembly had incorporated in the tax bill a provision making commissions in the State provision making commissions in the State militia saleable, and charged a moderate price therefor, they could have raised money en to pay off the public debt in about three w

\$2.50 a year in advance. 5 Copies for \$10. [From the New York Times.] Soldiers' Homesteads,

Distinctive Provisions of the Law-Public Lands in Each State—Where the Tracts of Choice Lands Are—Information for Soldier

The recent passage of the Soldiers' Home-stead bill has produced a demand from thou-sands of the veterans of the war for information concerning the location, extent, and character of the public lands subject to the provisions of the law, and that information it is the aim of this letter, as far as possible

o supply.

The main provision, and most important and other renegade Republicans; and condemned the policy of pretended friends and party leaders who tell us to wait, as an insult to our intelligence and an outrage to our humanity, and that no State party or government have the right to deny political right or privileges to any class of people for any causes save crime.

Other resolutions were also presented, but I regret to say a few men who were paid have to remain upon his land but two years only three, and he who served three, and he who served one year three, and so on. and so on.

There is another provision, which was in ended to give to soldiers the right to enter tended to give to soldiers the right to enter lands through some other person acting for them, which would save to such as might find such agency convenient a personal loca-tion and entry of the lands they might desire, but this is a doubtful advantage, and, from present appearances, more likely to be taken advantage of by speculators to look up lands than by honest soldiers desiring to settle on homestage. homesteads.

homesteads.

The amount of lands subject to the provisions of this new law are enormous, as will be seen by reference to the tabulated statement for the different States, which will be found below. The extent which is really available for present or early settlement is much more limited, because many of the lands are too remote from settlements and too inaccessible to be suitable for homestead pre-emption for several years to come. If pre-emption for several years to come. If readers not familiar with the geography of the Western States and Territories, (and very few persons have definite knowledge of it,) will, as they read, have before them any of the recently published maps of the United States, the information contained in the fol-lowing statements will be rendered much lowing statements will be rendered much more definite than otherwise. The approximate area of public land in the

public land States and Territories remainin
undisposed of, is as follows:
Acres.
Missouri 100,00 Alabama 5,000,00
Alabama 5,000,00
Mississippi 4,000,00
Louisiana 6,000,00
Michigan 3,000,00
Arkansas
Florida
Iowa
Wisconsin 7,000,00
California98,000,00
Minnesota
Oregon
Kansas
Nevada67,000,00
Nebraska37,000,00
Washington Territory40,000,00
New Mexico
Utah48,000,00
Dakota Territory90,000,00
Colorado Territory62,000,00
Montana Territory86,000,00
Arizona Tomitory 69 000 00
Arizona Territory
Idaho Territory
Wyoming Territory59,000,00
Persons who are not entitled to the prov
sions of the Homestead act April 4 1879

sions of the Homestead act, April 4, 1872, can only acquire eighty acres in the States of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Florida, or within the granted limits of the several land-grants to railroads, while those who are entitled to its provisions may secure 160 acres within those States and railroad limits, as well as upon any other portion of

limits, as well as upon any other portion of the unappropriated public domain.

The most important of the land districts, embracing all those in the principle land States, with the location of the land office in each, is included in the following list:

Arkansas—Little Rock, Camden, Harrison, Derdenelle

Dardanelle. Iowa-Fort Des Moines, Council Bluffs Fort Dodge, Sioux City.

Wisconsin—Menasha, Falls of St. Croix,
Stevens Point, La Crosse, Bayfield, Eau

Missouri—Booneville, Ironton, Springfield Oregon City, Roseburg, Le Grand -Topeka, Salina, Independence Kansas—Topeka, Salina, Independence, Wichita, Concordia. California—Shasta, San Francisco, Marys-

ville, Humboldt, Stockton, Visalia, Sacra-mento, Los Angelos, Susanville.

Nevada—Carson City, Austin, Belmont,

Aurora, Elko. Aurora, Elko.

Nebraska—West Point, Beatrice, Lincoln
Dakota City, Grand Island.

New Mexico Territory—Santa Fé.
Dakota Territory—Vermillion, Springfield

Washington Territory-Walla Walla, Olym

pia, Vancouver.

Minnesota—Taylor's Falls, St. Cloud, Du luth, Alexandria, Jackson, New Elm, Litch field, Oak Lake.

Colorado Territory—Denver City, Fair Play
Central City, Pueblo.

Colorado Territory—Denver City, Fair Flay, Central City, Pueblo.

Idaho Territory—Boise City, Lewiston.

Montana Territory—Helena.

Arizona Territory—Prescott.

Utah Territory—Salt Lake City.

The manner of making the location and entry is not charged for soldiers, and, under the provisions of the General Homestead law, the usual application and proofs will be required at the local land office of the district in which the homestead is selected.

The eastern part of Kansas and Nebraska has nearly all been taken up by actual set-

has nearly all been taken up by actual set

has nearly all been taken up by actual settlers or by purchases by private entry.

The southern part of Kansas, east of the one hundredth degree of longitude west from Greenwich, is occupied by the Cherokee neutral lands, already sold, and the Osage lands, subject to sale to actual settlers only under the act of July 15, 1870.

At present the most desirable lands in Kansas, subject to the operations of the late law, are to be found in the valleys of the Solomon. Grand Saline, Smoky Hill, Wal-

Solomon, Grand Saline, Smoky Hill, Wal-nut and Kansas rivers and their small afflu-ents, and along the line of the Kansas Pacific railroad. In Nebraska it is believed that the railroad. In Nebraska it is believed that the best unappropriated land will be found along the Union Pacific railroad west of Grand Island, in the valley of the Platte river, and in the valley of the Republican river, in the southwest, on Wolf river, in the interior, and on the Rapid river, in the northern section of the State. The western part of Kansas and Nebraska is chiefly suitable for grazing purposes, the land being mostly prairie.

In Minnesota the public land subject to the operation of the late act, is to be found in the

purposes, the land being mostly prairie.

In Minnesota the public land subject to the operation of the late act, is to be found in the western part of the State, and within and north of the limits of the grant to the Northern Pacific railroad. About all the lands in this State, within and south of the limits of the grant western and the limits of the grant western and the limits of the grant western.

this State, within and south of the limits of the grant referred to, have been surveyed, and is now open to settlement.

Owing to the rigorous climate of the north-ern section of this State, the surveys have not been extended in that section, and but few settlements exist, except along the Red River of the North. The southeastern section of the State was the few section of the State was the first section set tled, and all the desirable land in that region have long since been appropriated.

In Dakota the principal settlements exis

have long since been appropriated.

In Dakota the principal settlements exist in the southern part of the Territory, and along the eastern border, extending to the Pembina region on the international boundary. Nearly the whole area of Dakota consists of elevated and undulating prairie. The timber lands consist generally of narrow belts along the rivers and small water-courses. Settlement in this and all other prairie regions, will be made with due regard to proximity to timber for fuel and building purposes.

In Montana the most desirable localities

RATES OF ADVERTISING. TRANSIERT ADVERTISING RATES

The space of ten lines Bravier type is paper. than ten lines is charged the rate of a full square.
All advertisements occupying less than a quarter of a col-umn are computed by the square.
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section of the Territory, in the valleys of the Gallatin, Jefferson, Missouri, Wisdom, Blackfoot, and Hell Gate rivers. This section of the Territory is mountainous, so that the desirable lands for settlement are confined to the mountain valleys and foot hills. The public surveys are confined to this part of Montana.

ontana. No settlements have as yet been made in the eastern part of the Territory. In Wy-oming the public surveys are confined to the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, along

oming the public surveys are confined to the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, along which all the settlements that have been made in the Territory are to be found.

In Colorado the most desirable localities for settlement will be found along the eastern base of the mountains, and in the valley of the Arkansas river, in the southern section of the Territory.

Some desirable tracts for grazing purposes may be found along the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

The southern section of this Territory will

The southern section of this Territory will be opened up by the construction of the Denver and Santa Fé Narrow-gauge Railroad during the next year.

The greater portion of the lands in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and Utah require to be irrigated before they can be devoted profitably to the production of grain, fruits, or vegetables. Those contemplating settlement in those localities should therefore form colonies of such numbers that they may be enabled at once to inaugurate a system of irrigation.

Although irrigation in any locality is attended with considerable expense, it is generally more than compensated for by the extent and certainty of the crop produced. Irrigation is not, therefore, the great objection to a region that his territor, the a region that his territor, the a region that his territor, the a region that his territor to a region that

Irrigation is not, therefore, the great objection to a region that it is popularly supposed.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company The Northern Pacific Railroad Company examine each forty acres of land within the examine each forty acres of land within the limits of their grant, including the Government sections as well as those granted to the company, as fast as surveyed by the Government, with a view of ascertaining the quality of the soil, value, and amount of timber and adaptability of tract for agriculture or grazing authors. The notes of these examinations adaptability of tract for agriculture or grazing purposes. The notes of these examinations are systematically arranged, so that the agents of that company may be enabled to give persons seeking to purchase lands of the company, or settle upon the reserved sections belonging to the United States, such information as will enable them to select desirable tracts without being at the expense of going into the field themselves to make explorations.

It is believed that the great mass of the immigration which will be induced by the provision of the late law will be to Western Kansas and Nebraska, Southern Colorado.

Kansas and Nebraska, Southern Colorado, Western and Central Minnesota, Southern nd Eastern Dakota, Western Montana and ritory.

Our Neutrality Obligations.

Since Senators Sumner and Schurz have made so much ado about the supposed violation of our neutrality obligations by the sale of arms to men who, it is alleged, were agents of the French Government, it may not be amiss to furnish some authority on the question as to whether such sales if made were tion as to whether such sales, if made, were, after all, a violation of our neutral obligations according to international law as well as our own law. In 1793 Alex. Hamilton, as Secwashington, issued a circular to the revenue officers, in which he says: "The purchasing and exporting, by way of merchandise, any articles commonly called contraband, being generally warlike instruments and military stores are three had native?"

generally warlike instruments and military stores, are 'free to all parties.' ''
In 1796, Hon. Charles Lee, of Virginia, the Attorney General of the United States, delivered an opinion on neutrality, in which he declares "that an enemy may come into the territory of a neutral nation, and there purchase and thence remove any article whatsoever, even instruments of war, is a law of nations long and universally established. *

ever, even instruments of war, is a law of na-tions long and universally established. *

"To deny a right to either of the belliger-ents to carry on this trade, without denying it to both, would be a departure from that line of perfect neutrality which the United States has invariably observed.

"It is true this right may be denied to all nations by a law to be pessed for that pur-

nations, by a law to be passed for that purpose at this time; but, if the reason for passing such a law be to impede the military operations of either belligerent power, and to favor the other, it is manifest such conduct would be a breach of neutrality; consequently, while the Frenci, and the British are equally permitted to purchase borses are equally permitted to purchase horses (which by treaty were declared contraband) and export them from any of the States, as may heretofore have been and are now permitted, neither have any just cause of con

plaint.
"Indeed, I may add here that if the indi-vidual citizens of the United States carry on

"Indeed, I may add here that if the individual citizens of the United States carry on a contraband commerce with either of the belligerent powers, neither can charge that upon the government of the neutral nation as a departure from neutrality.

"Forfeiture of the goods and ship, is the penalty annexed to such acts by the law of nations; and if this were not so, it would be in the power of individuals to involve the neutral nation in war against its will."

In 1825 the President was authorized, by act of Congress, "to cause to be solid any ordnance, arms, ammunition, or other military stores," enumerating many other articles, and for thirty years the Government has practiced the selling of military stores.

In 1868 Congress authorized the Secretary of War to sell, at public or private sale, cannon, arms, and other ordnance stores. So it would seem that the officers of the Government acted under authority of Congress in all that they have done, and what is more, neither our own neutrality laws nor the law of nations forbids our selling goods contraband. neither our own neutrality laws nor the law of nations forbids our selling goods contrahand of war to either belligerent during their war. So we see nothing after all that these dissatisfied Senators can hang a complaint on against the Government in anything that has been done in selling ordinance stores. Jacks een done in selling ordnance stores. - Jack

Baffled at the Start!

The Insinuating Pump whom the Springfield Republican has sent down to Boston to write Republican has sent down to Boston to write up the gossip of the town, (and when there are no facts to record to draw upon his everfertile imagination for his data,) met his first rebuff, the other day, at the hands of no less a personage than Secretary Boutwell. Meet-ing that distinguished and honest-minded offi-cial, the Pump essayed to gain a word indicating that President Grant was in danger of defeat; but the Secretary afforded no com-fort—not a grain; the Cincinnati Convention. fort—not a grain; the Cincinnati Convention, he said, would amount to little; Schurz and Trumbull wanted to go over to the Democracy, Trumbull wanted to go over to the Democracy, and to carry as many men as possible along with them; the great mass of the Republican party was for Grant, not only in Massachusetts, and in its every school district, but in a majority of the States of the Union as well. There was here no weakness in the joints of the Secretary's harness, and the Pump tried at once a bold thrust. "But," said he, "you are the strength of the Grant concern; if you should resign the Administration would fall to pieces at once!" "Well, I shall not resign—you can be sure of that!" promptly responded pieces at once!" "Well, I shall not resign— you can be sure of that!" promptly responded the loyal and decisive official as he moved off, thoroughly penetrating and foiling the insinu-ating local correspondent, who looked slightly cheaper than usual when distrusted by the company he is in.—Boston Commonwealth.

-The rich Japanese Daimio who has ar-The rich Japanese Daimo who has arrived with his wife at San Francisco, will reside in Washington, and it is said that a number of married ladies from Japan will arrive by the next steamer. The second son of Iwakura has returned to Japan for the restoration of his health, which has been impaired by hard study in this country. by hard study in this country.

-The Montreal Gazette, in discoursing upon the Presidential contest, declares that through all the turmoil of President-making "the chances of Gen. Grant for the coveted second term grows stronger.'